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SECOND BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF TRUSTEES
OF THE
Preston School of Industry
[AT IONE]
—
1894 - 1896

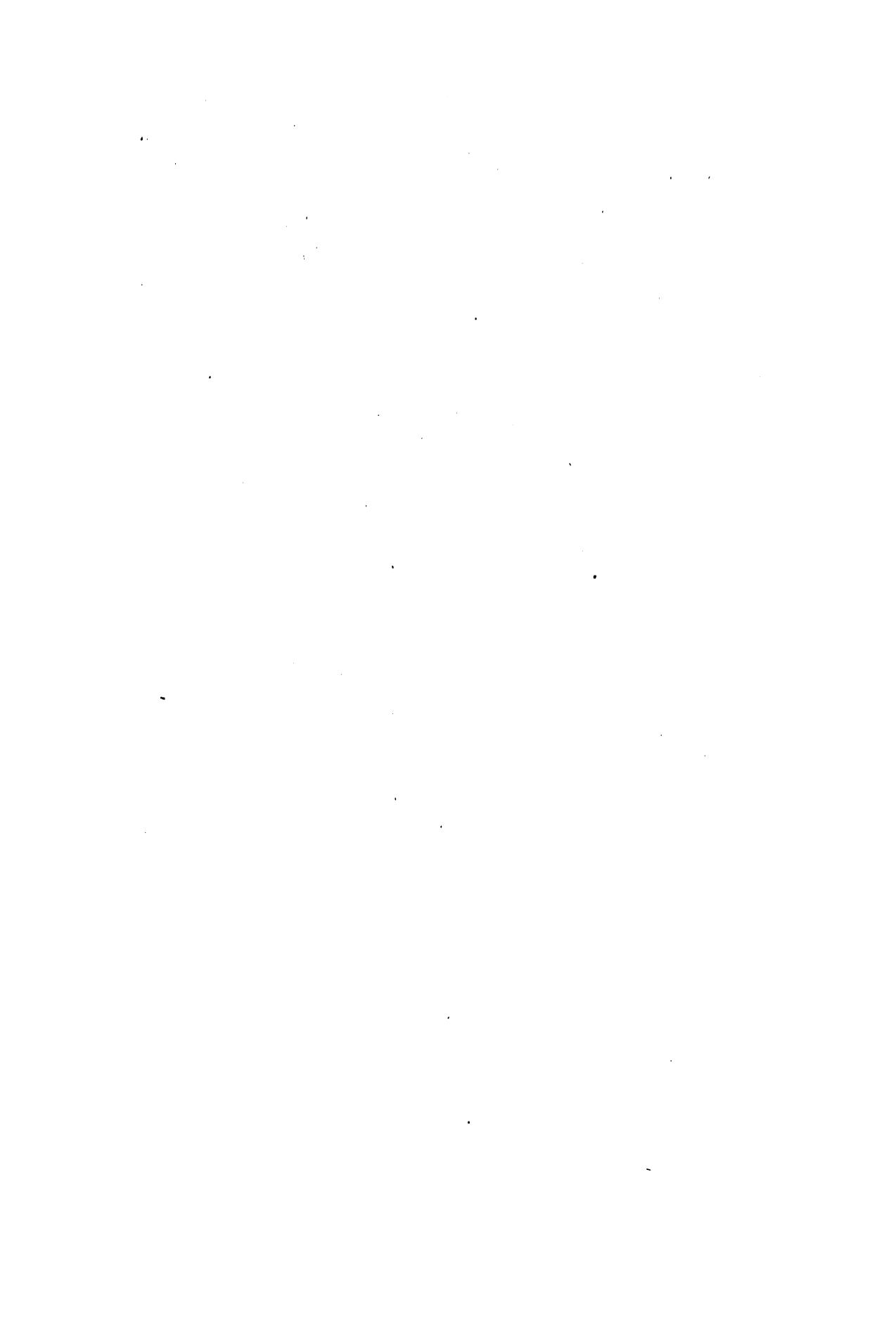
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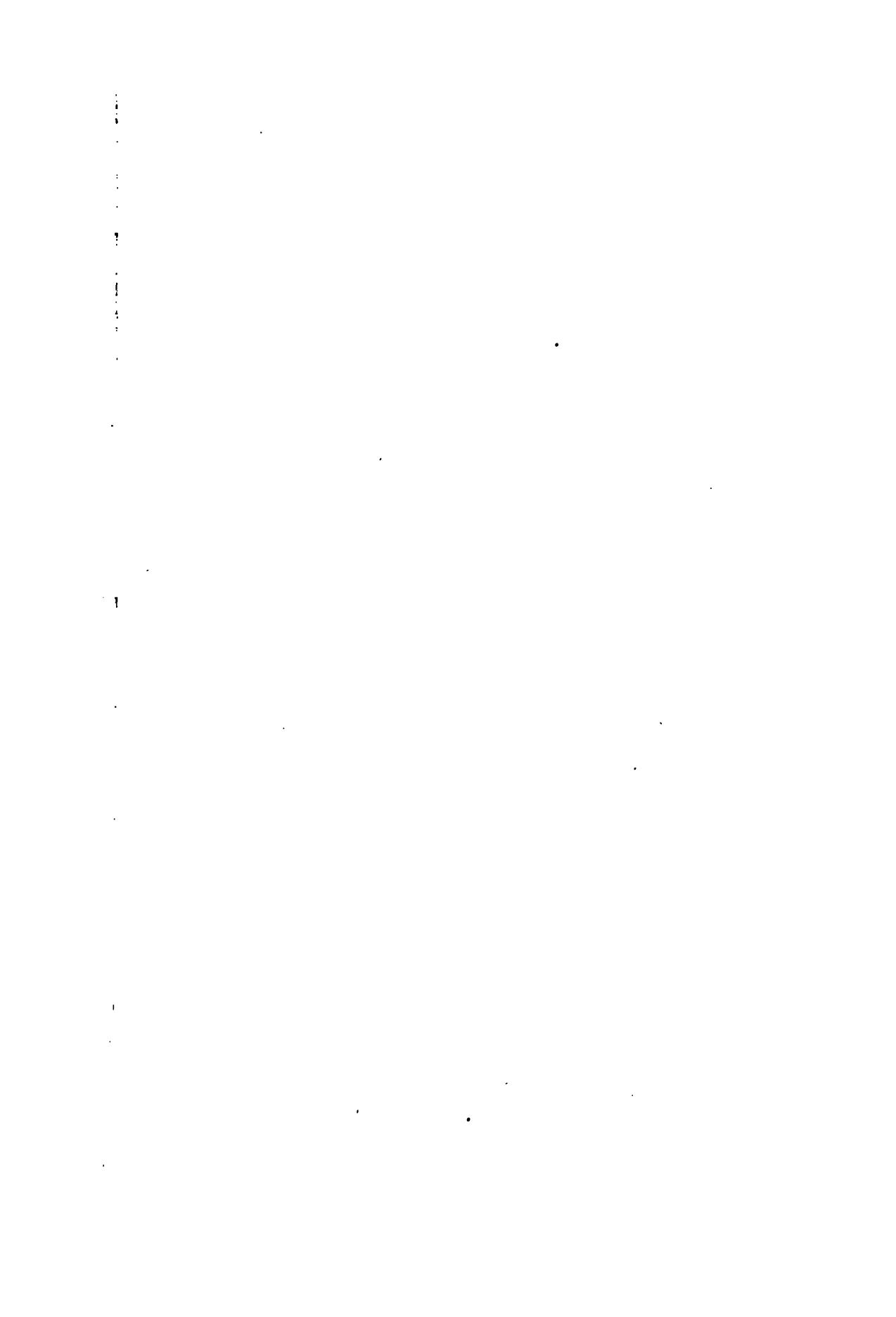
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SECOND BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

OF THE

PRESTON SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY

(AT IONE).

JULY 1, 1894, TO JUNE 30, 1896.



SACRAMENTO:

A. J. JOHNSTON, : : : : SUPERINTENDENT STATE PRINTING.
1896.



A 23961

REPORT.

PRESTON SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY,
WATERMAN, CAL., October 22, 1896. }

To his Excellency JAMES H. BUDD, Governor of California:

SIR: The last biennal report of this Board closed with the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, at which date the Administration building was finished, furnished, and occupied; and on July 1, 1894, the School was formally thrown open, by proclamation of the Governor, for the reception of inmates. A corps of officers and employés was in attendance at that date, and seven boys, who had been transferred from the State Prison at San Quentin, were in custody and under the discipline of the school.

At that date, also, a temporary structure for housing the electrical plant and other machinery had been completed; and the Trades School building was under construction.

Since the said date the Trades School building has been completed and the various trades departments thereof equipped and placed in operation. The water-power system has been so far completed as to furnish an ample supply of water for propelling two 48-in. and one 36-in. Pelton water-wheels, which furnish power for running the dynamos, the laundry, and the printing machinery in the Trades School building.

The buildings and premises are now thoroughly illuminated, both by incandescent and arc lights.

The U. S. Government has established and maintains a post office in the Administration building; the post office address of the School being "Waterman, Amador County, California."

We have connections with the Sunset and Capital telephone lines, and a local service about the premises. This we consider a necessary adjunct to a reformatory which is conducted on the "open plan."

As the water-supply from Sutter Creek was found to be unwholesome, and unfit for domestic use, we have utilized a spring located on the premises, by conducting the water through an iron pipe to a point near the Administration building, from whence it is temporarily pumped, by hand, to the kitchen and other departments.

The farm lands were unimproved at the time of our first occupancy. We have made many improvements since, in the clearing out of the wood and brush thereon, in fencing tracts, and in leveling the valley

portions, which now constitute the best tracts on the premises; although at the time when we commenced these operations this valley land was little more than abandoned placers, with their heaps of earth and rock, which were anything but promising tracts for tillage. We have planted an orchard of about twenty acres, containing varieties of the fruits that are best adapted to the existing climatic conditions and soil, and have a young vineyard, consisting of about fifteen acres of table grapes. The hill lands have been utilized for pasturage and hay growth, and the limited tracts of valley land for gardening and general tillage.

Unfortunately our tillable area of land is far too limited in extent to enable us to realize the most practicable and profitable results, although, during the present season, we have produced the larger quantities of vegetables, other garden supplies, and small fruits, consumed by our inmates. With suitable land we could be able to raise all the hay and other farm products which we need for supplying our several departments, and would also be able to raise cattle for slaughter.

To secure these results will accomplish a double purpose—save the State a large sum of money that is now expended for these supplies in the market, and at the same time furnish profitable and healthful employment for our rapidly increasing colony of boys. We respectfully request that you present this matter to the Legislature for its consideration.

Our milch cows are mostly of thoroughbred stock, and are yielding a good supply of milk per cow. By natural increase, we will, in a few years, have a fine herd of stock.

The swine are principally of the Berkshire and Poland-China breeds, and are now yielding a good supply of pork and lard.

The time of the formal opening of the School, on July 1, 1894, was the beginning of the fiscal year. Previous to that date we had purchased a full stock of supplies for the furnishing and maintenance of the Institution. The payment for these supplies was made, necessarily, from the appropriation for the preceding year. With these accumulated supplies to draw from, we have been able, even in our overcrowded condition, to subsist on the amounts appropriated by the Legislature for maintenance, without, as yet, overdrawing our monthly allowance. The number of the inmates, being in excess of our estimate, has necessarily compelled the management to use all reasonable economy in order to keep the expenses within the appropriations. Our operations have been necessarily restricted, and the management greatly embarrassed, because of the fact that we received from the last Legislature no appropriation for construction and improvements. Our farm and grounds need fencing; hay barns, sheds for stock, tool-houses, piggeries, and hen-houses are seriously needed at the present time, as our accommodations in these lines are entirely inadequate to our present requirements;

a hospital and additional dormitories must be provided if we are to protect the health of the inmates of the School.

Having received no appropriation for improvements, we have been compelled to use the most rigid economy with the balance remaining over from the preceding appropriations, that we might have funds for the construction of such improvements as were absolutely necessary to prevent the waste and destruction of machinery and supplies.

We beg, also, respectfully to call your attention to the fact that our needs in the way of appropriation on these lines for the next two years will necessarily be much greater than they would be if we had been allowed a reasonable sum for expenditure up to the present time, as we have to *build for the past as well as for the future* out of our next appropriation.

In arranging our schedule of estimated appropriations needed, we have endeavored to be as conservative as is consistent with the well-being of the inmates and the most economical administration of the several departments.

We therefore present the following schedule, as embracing such appropriations as we shall need for acquiring tillable land, the construction of buildings, the advancing of necessary improvements, and the cost of maintenance of the estimated average number of inmates for the next two years:

FOR PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS.

Dining-room, Assembly-room, etc.....	\$23,000 00
Furnishing dining-room, Assembly-room, etc.....	1,000 00
Double cottages (2), at \$15,000.....	30,000 00
Furnishing two double cottages.....	3,500 00
Hospital.....	8,000 00
Furnishing hospital.....	500 00
Superintendent's cottage.....	8,000 00
Furnishing Superintendent's cottage	1,500 00
Ice and refrigerating plant.....	2,500 00
Printing outfit	1,500 00
Equipment of blacksmith-shop	800 00
Equipment of carpenter-shop	500 00
For library	500 00
Piggery and abattoir	1,000 00
Enlarging cow-barn	2,000 00
For fences	1,500 00
Forcing-house	600 00
Walks, water-pipes, etc.....	1,000 00
Hay and grain barn	1,500 00
Purchase of land.....	5,000 00
Cream separator equipment.....	500 00
Twenty cows, at \$25	500 00
Total.....	\$94,900 00

FOR MAINTENANCE DURING THE FORTY-EIGHTH AND FORTY-NINTH FISCAL YEARS.

350 inmates (estimate average number), at \$228 each per year....	\$79,800 00
For two years.....	159,600 00

REPORT OF PRESTON SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY.

For further details relative to our financial transactions, the general management of the Institution, progress of the work, etc., we beg to refer you to the accompanying reports, to wit:

Report of E. Carl Bank, Esq., Superintendent.

Report of H. R. Bernard, Esq., Secretary.

Report of A. L. Adams, M.D., Physician.

In conclusion, we have reason to congratulate ourselves and the State on the excellent work of our Superintendent in his successful handling of the inmates of this institution; also, the very efficient manner in which our worthy Secretary has conducted affairs in his department, and the Military Instructor upon the establishment of a high state of military discipline; and, finally, the subordinate officers have shown a marked ability in the discharge of their duties, in the various departments under their charge, and we believe the Institution will compare favorably with all others of its kind.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed:) **E. M. PRESTON,**
President Board of Trustees.

Attest: **H. R. BERNARD,**
Secretary Board of Trustees.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT.

To the Honorable Board of Trustees of the Preston School of Industry:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to herewith present my report for the second biennial period of this School.

The following tables will present statistics concerning our work, which will, undoubtedly, be of interest to you, and aid you in tracing the movements of our population, and also the causes, both direct and remote, of the same.

TABLE I.

Showing Number Admitted and Released.

Nativity.	Number Committ'd since Opening.	Number in School, June 30, 1894.	1894-95.		1895-96.		Number in School June 30, 1896.
			Admitted.	Released.	Admitted.	Released.	
White boys -----	225	7	162	17	56	15	193
Colored boys -----	7	0	3	0	4	0	7
Indians -----	2	0	2	0	0	0	2
Totals-----	234	7	167	17	60	15	202

Whole number admitted.....	234
Whole number released	32

Whole number in Institution **202**

TABLE II.

Travel Received, by Months and Years.

REPORT OF PRESTON SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY.

TABLE III.

Counties from which Boys have been Received.

Counties.	Previous Years.	1894-95.	1895-96.	Total.	Per Cent.
Alameda	1	24	9	34	14.6
Amador	0	3	2	5	2.1
Butte	0	2	2	4	1.7
Colusa	0	4	1	5	2.1
Fresno	2	0	0	2	0.9
Glenn	0	0	1	1	0.4
Humboldt	0	0	2	2	0.9
Kern	0	6	0	6	2.5
Los Angeles	1	10	3	14	6.3
Merced	0	0	4	4	1.7
Monterey	0	1	2	3	1.3
Nevada	0	1	0	1	0.4
Orange	0	0	4	4	1.7
Placer	0	1	0	1	0.4
Sacramento	0	2	1	3	1.3
San Diego	0	3	0	3	1.3
San Francisco	1	88	14	103	43.8
San Joaquin	0	3	0	3	1.3
San Luis Obispo	0	0	2	2	0.9
Santa Cruz	0	3	2	5	2.1
Siskiyou	0	5	0	5	2.1
Solano	0	2	2	4	1.7
Sonoma	1	4	5	10	4.2
Stanislaus	0	1	0	1	0.4
Tulare	1	0	6	7	0.3
Tuolumne	0	2	0	2	0.9
Totals	7	167	60	234	100.0

TABLE IV.

Causes of Commitment.

Offense.	1894-95.	1895-96.	Previous.	Total.	Per Cent.
Burglary	28	22	2	52	22.3
Grand larceny	12	6	4	22	9.4
Larceny	48	9	0	57	24.4
Vagrancy	60	13	0	73	30.9
Forgery	1	1	0	2	0.9
Misdemeanor	2	0	0	2	0.9
Attempt to rape	1	1	0	2	0.9
Indecent exposure	1	0	0	1	0.4
Disturbing the peace	1	0	0	1	0.4
Felony	2	0	0	2	0.9
Malicious mischief	5	0	0	5	2.1
Assault	1	2	0	3	1.3
Battery	1	1	0	2	0.9
Indecent assault	2	0	0	2	0.9
Vulgar language	1	0	0	1	0.4
Obtaining money under false pretense	1	0	0	1	0.4
Incorrigibility	0	2	0	2	0.9
Infamous crime	0	1	0	1	0.4
Embezzlement	0	2	0	2	0.9
Robbery	0	0	1	1	0.4
Totals	167	60	7	234	100.0

TABLE V.

Courts by Which Commitments Were Made.

	1894-95.	1895-96.	Previous Years.	Total.	Per Cent.
Superior Court.....	43	60	7	110	47.7
Police Court.....	96	0	0	96	40.8
Justice Court.....	26	0	0	26	11.1
Recorder's Court.....	1	0	0	1	0.4
Returned from parole	0	1	0	1	-----
Totals	-----	-----	-----	234	100.0

TABLE VI.

Age of Boys When Committed.

	1894-95.	1895-96.	Previous Years.	Total.	Per Cent.
Eight years.....	1	0	0	1	0.5
Nine years.....	0	0	0	0	0.0
Ten years.....	2	0	0	2	0.1
Eleven years.....	11	4	0	15	6.5
Twelve years.....	5	4	0	9	4.0
Thirteen years.....	14	6	0	20	8.6
Fourteen years.....	22	12	0	34	14.5
Fifteen years.....	35	7	0	42	18.0
Sixteen years.....	33	12	2	47	20.0
Seventeen years	44	15	5	64	27.8
Totals	167	60	7	234	100.0

Average, 15 + years.

TABLE VII.

Nativity of Boys.

	1894-95.	1895-96.	Previous Years.	Total.	Per Cent.
<i>United States.</i>					
Arizona	1	0	0	1	0.5
California	108	36	5	149	70.1
Colorado	0	1	0	1	0.5
North Dakota	3	0	0	3	1.4
Florida	1	0	0	1	0.5
Illinois	2	3	0	5	2.3
Indian Territory	1	0	0	1	0.5
Indiana	1	1	0	2	0.8
Iowa	3	0	0	3	1.4
Kansas	3	1	0	4	1.7
Louisiana	0	1	0	1	0.5
Maryland	1	0	0	1	0.8
Massachusetts	1	1	0	2	0.8
Michigan	1	1	0	2	3.3
Missouri	3	3	1	7	0.5
New Jersey	1	0	0	1	2.3
New York	5	0	0	5	4.7
Nevada	8	2	0	10	0.5
North Carolina	0	1	0	1	1.4
Ohio	3	0	0	3	1.4
Oregon	3	0	0	3	0.8
Pennsylvania	0	2	0	2	0.8
Texas	2	0	0	2	0.5
Utah	1	0	0	1	0.5
Washington	0	1	0	1	0.5
	152	54	6	212	100.0
<i>Foreign Countries.</i>					
Australia	1	0	0	1	4.6
Austria	1	0	0	1	4.6
Canada	3	1	0	4	18.2
England	1	1	1	3	13.6
Germany	0	1	0	1	4.6
Ireland	1	1	0	2	9.1
Italy	3	0	0	3	13.6
Mexico	0	1	0	1	4.6
Newfoundland	1	0	0	1	4.6
Scotland	1	0	0	1	4.6
Switzerland	0	1	0	1	4.6
Unknown	3	0	0	3	13.6
	15	6	1	22	100.0

Summary.

	Number.	Per Cent.
United States	212	90.6
Foreign countries	19	8.1
Unknown	3	1.3
Total	234	100.0

TABLE VIII.

Nativity of Boys' Fathers.

	1894-95.	1895-96.	Previous Years.	Total.	Per Cent.
America	61	19	4	84	36.1
Austria	1	0	0	1	0.5
Belgium	1	0	0	1	0.5
Denmark	0	1	0	1	0.5
England	6	5	0	11	4.7
France	2	1	0	3	1.3
Germany	17	10	0	27	11.6
Ireland	27	11	1	39	16.3
Italy	9	0	0	9	3.9
Mexico	0	2	0	2	0.8
Nova Scotia	2	0	0	2	0.8
Portugal	2	1	0	3	1.3
Scotland	1	1	0	2	0.8
Spain	1	0	0	1	0.5
Sweden	1	0	0	1	0.4
Switzerland	0	2	0	2	0.8
Wales	1	0	0	1	0.4
Negro	2	4	0	6	2.5
Unknown	33	3	2	38	16.3
Totals	167	60	7	234	100.0

TABLE IX.

Nativity of Boys' Mothers.

	1894-95.	1895-96.	Previous Years.	Totals.	Per Cent.
America	60	28	4	92	39.3
Australia	1	0	0	1	0.4
Austria	1	0	0	1	0.4
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0.0
Canada	1	4	0	5	2.2
England	5	6	0	11	4.7
France	2	0	0	2	0.9
Germany	8	2	0	10	4.3
Ireland	31	10	1	42	18.0
Italy	9	0	0	9	3.9
Mexico	1	0	1	2	0.9
Negro	2	2	0	4	1.7
Portugal	2	0	0	2	0.9
Scotland	3	0	0	3	1.2
Spain	1	1	0	2	0.9
Switzerland	0	1	0	1	0.4
Unknown	41	4	2	47	20.0
Totals	167	60	7	234	100.0

TABLE X.

Religious Beliefs.

Religion.	Boys.	Per Cent.	Religion.	Boys.	Per Cent.
Adventist	1	0.43	Methodist	25	10.70
Baptist	8	3.40	Presbyterian	19	8.15
Catholic	122	52.00	United Brethren	1	0.43
Christian	9	3.80	Unitarian	1	0.43
Congregational	4	1.70	No religion	31	13.40
Episcopal	6	2.60	Totals	234	100.00
German Lutheran	2	0.85			
Jewish	5	2.14			

TABLE XI.

Habits of Parents.

Fathers temperate.....	149	63.5%	Mothers temperate.....	210	89.7%
Fathers intemperate	85	36.5	Mothers intemperate	24	10.3
Totals	234	100.0%	Totals	234	100.0%

TABLE XII.

Home Relations of Inmates.

Lost father only	56	24.0%
Lost mother only	29	12.3
Lost both	29	12.3
*Parents both living	119	51.0
Unknown	1	0.4
Totals	234	100.0%

*Of these parents, there are but 82 couples living together; 37 being separated.

NOTE.—From the foregoing table we find that 65% of the boys come from homes which have been broken, either by death or separation.

TABLE XIII.

Disposition of Boys Released.

	1894-95.	1895-96.	Total.
Number discharged	3	7	10
Number granted parole	1	4	5
Number escaped	6	1	7
Number returned to State's Prison	1	0	1
Number returned to court (improper subjects)	2	0	2
Number granted new trial	1	0	1
Number returned to court (improper commitment)	0	2	2
Number released on new warrant	1	1	2
Number died	2	0	2
Totals	17	15	32

TABLE XIV.

Number Boys Released, by Months and Years.

Years.	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	Total
1894-95	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	3	1	3	6	0	15
1895-96	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	1	0	2	1	15
Died	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1*	0	0	0	1*	2
Totals	2	1	2	0	1	3	1	7	2	3	8	2	32

*In 1895.

TABLE XV.

Average Number Months Boys Remained in Institution.

Fiscal Year 1894-95.	Average Number Months.	Fiscal Year 1895-96.	Average Number Months.
Boys released on parole.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Boys released on parole.....	13 $\frac{7}{8}$
Boys discharged	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Boys discharged	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Boys escaped.....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Boys escaped.....	21
Boys returned (imp. subjects)....	2	Boys improperly committed	1

TABLE XVI.

Number of Boys Employed in Different Departments at Close of Fiscal Year.

Department.	1894-95.	1895-96.	Department.	1894-95.	1895-96.
Tailoring	16	19	Horticultural	24	24
Shoemaking	7	10	Dining-rooms	27	27
Carpentering	6	4	Hospital	2	2
Printing	0	2	Office	2	2
Engineering	10	8	Housework	11	38
Laundry	15	15	Miscellaneous	4	6
Baker	4	5	Commissary	0	2
Cookery	10	16	Totals.....	155	202
Agricultural	17	22			

TABLE XVII.

Education of Boys.

	1894-95.	1895-96.	Previous Years.	Total.	Per Cent.
Illiterate	1	3	1	5	2.14
Read only	10	1	0	11	4.70
Read and write	140	54	5	199	85.04
Superior	16	2	1	19	8.12
Totals	167	60	7	234	100.00

TABLE XVIII.

Educational Standing of Boys When Committed.

	No. Boys.	Per Cent.
Lowest grade primary	13	5.6
First reader	19	8.2
Second reader	86	36.6
Third reader	103	44.0
Advanced	13	5.6
Totals	234	100.0

The two years just passed, being the construction period of our existence, have been eventful ones. Our predictions in regard to the probability of having a rapidly increasing population were more than fulfilled, as will be seen by referring to Table II.

During the eight months ending with March 31, 1895, the average

number of admissions per month was a fraction over 20, and this rate would undoubtedly have continued had it not been necessary to notify the authorities throughout the State to refrain from committing any more boys here. By rearranging our rooms and utilizing the Superintendent's dining-room and kitchen for officers' use and devoting the officers' dining-room to a company of small boys, we were again able to find accommodations for more pupils. By this time the law passed in 1895 (which put one half the burden of expense upon the counties) came into effect, and the courts became very careful in making commitments; and since that time the average number of admissions per month has been reduced.

At the present time we are caring for over 200 boys, which is at least 75 more than we can satisfactorily accommodate. This will be the maximum number which we can care for until more buildings are provided.

Our experience in getting the work of the school well under way was not unlike that of other institutions. Disaffection among the officers, attacks on the management from within and without, ending, as it all did, in an investigation by the Legislature, is a common experience for a new public institution.

I beg to submit extracts from the reports of this legislative committee:

SUB-COMMITTEE ON RETRENCHMENT AND PUBLIC EXPENDITURES,
SACRAMENTO, February 11, 1895.

In behalf of the joint committee appointed from the Senate and Assembly to inspect the management and the financial affairs of the Preston School of Industry at Ione, I beg to report as follows:

The members of your committee visited Ione as directed, and spent two days in inspecting the buildings, the ditches, reservoirs, and water-system, the contracts, and the management of the school.

We made diligent inquiry into the extent, capacity, and efficiency of the water-system, and find that the ditches, the water-pipe, and the reservoir are all substantially constructed and of sufficient capacity to furnish all the power required for lighting and mechanical purposes, and all the water required for domestic use and for irrigation, so far as your committee could ascertain.

The buildings are well constructed, of fine architectural appearance, and are well adapted to the purposes for which they were designed.

The furniture, while not of the cheapest material, is plain and substantial, and has evidently been selected for its durability and utility.

The premises throughout present a neat and tidy appearance, and give evidence of a systematic and careful oversight on the part of the Superintendent and his subordinate officers.

The school is conducted on what is known as the "open" plan, without bars to the windows, or walls or fences, other than the ordinary farm fence for inclosure; and yet the system of discipline and management is such that, although the boys have the freedom of the grounds, yet the attempts at escape are comparatively few.

We visited the boys in their Assembly-room, and found them dressed neatly in gray uniforms, cheerful, and seemingly contented and appreciative of the attention shown them.

We found the Mechanical Trades School to be worthy of special mention, containing a model laundry and departments for the several mechanical trades to be taught.

The Administration building, however, while well equipped and well designed, has not sufficient capacity for the proper care and disposition of the inmates.

The dormitories are already nearly filled.

The hospital, including the ward for contagious diseases, is in the main building.

For lack of other facilities, the large bathroom in the basement is now necessarily used as the Commissary's storeroom.

The kitchen, bakery, and dining-rooms are not of sufficient capacity for the future accommodation of the inmates.

We therefore recommend the appropriations set for in Senate bills Nos. 193 and 194, as amended, which appropriate moneys for the construction of the additional buildings, as set forth in the foregoing statement.

We also recommend the introduction of a bill appropriating the sum of \$2,500 for the purchase of an additional tract of 70 acres of land, known as the Randall Ranch tract, being a triangular piece of land lying contiguous to the buildings and premises of the School, and between said premises and the county road leading from Ione to Sacramento.

In regard to the compensation and number of the subordinate officers and employés, we find that the rates of compensation compare favorably with those of any other State institution; that there are no supernumeraries, and that if any criticism is to be made, it is for overwork rather than idleness or lack of employment.

We investigated the manner of letting contracts and of purchasing supplies, and find that all contracts were duly advertised and awarded to the lowest bidder, in accordance with law, and that any past inference of extravagance or misappropriation of funds was unwarranted and without foundation in fact.

SUB-COMMITTEE ON RETRENCHMENT AND PUBLIC EXPENDITURES, }
ASSEMBLY CHAMBER, SACRAMENTO, February 18, 1895. }

MR. SPEAKER: The undersigned, a sub-committee of your Committee on Retrenchment and Public Expenditures, acting under the authorization of Concurrent Resolution No. 6, beg leave to submit the following report:

We visited the Preston School of Industry at Ione on the 26th day of January.

The school is situated on a prominence one half mile north of the town of Ione. The Administration building is an attractive structure, which at once arrests the attention of the visitor to the town.

The location is doubtless a healthful one, and the view from the Administration building, stretching east, south, and west, over the beautiful town of Ione, and the surrounding country for a long distance, and to the north many miles, presents a panoramic view seldom equaled in beauty and variety of scenery in any part of the State. * * *

The buildings erected under the present Board of Trustees are plain, durable structures, cheaply but substantially built, and admirably adapted to the uses for which they are designed, being so arranged that one guard or foreman can overlook the inmates at work in two rooms.

The live stock is good, and was purchased at fair prices.

We paid particular attention to the water-supply, for which \$60,550 was paid, and went along the line of the ditch some four or five miles to the reservoirs. The contractors along the line selling the water-grant and the title thereto, which, it is alleged, is the first right to the waters of Sutter Creek to its source above the town of Volcano, also constructed the ditch, some eleven or twelve miles long, built the dam for the reservoir, covering forty acres of land, to a depth of fifty feet in the deepest place, and laid 6,000 feet of pipe, delivering water at the power-house under a pressure of about 300 feet.

We could not estimate the cost of the ditch, but think the dam for the reservoir must have cost about \$20,000, and the 6,000 feet of pipe about \$12,000.

The value of this water-supply, as a matter of course, depends upon its sufficiency in the dry season. Mr. Fayette Mace, one of the Trustees, and an old resident of the vicinity, assured us the supply would be ample. If the water-supply proves ample to fill the pipes it will give sufficient and cheap power.

There is but little land on the three hundred and twenty acres owned by the State suitable for gardening, but there is an adjoining tract of some ninety acres, about sixty of which is apparently fair garden land, on which the sewage could be taken, thus utilizing it and preventing complaints in the future in regard to it. It was thought this tract of land could be bought for \$2,500; and, if so, we recommend its purchase.

The inmates of the school, numbering at the time 120, were well cared for, well clothed, and seem to be under excellent discipline, and to be entirely contented. Though unconfined, few attempts at escape had been made.

The regulations require four hours in school, four hours at labor of some kind, and four hours for recreation and military drill.

Their evenings are spent in reading and innocent games, with singing exercises two or three times a week.

We are not surprised that the inmates of the school are contented, as few parents are able to give their boys the advantages of school, the opportunities to learn a useful trade, and the easy and enjoyable time the boys in this school have.

Boys were being committed to the school at the rate of 20 per month when we were there, but we understand there are now 147 in the institution—an increase of 27 in 20 days. As an evidence that the people in the State have learned of the excellent educational and moral training the boys are receiving, the Superintendent has received letters from parents asking how they could get their boys into the school.

It will require an expenditure of from \$80,000 to \$75,000 to put up the necessary buildings to accommodate 300 boys, the institution being now practically full, and even crowded.

At the rate they are now coming in there will be 357 boys there by the first of January, 1898, and 597 boys by the first of January, 1897.

For each 100 boys above 300, an expenditure of \$30,000, for a double cottage, will be required. It will be seen that four of these cottages will be required by January 1, 1897. After that date, the discharges will, probably, to a considerable extent, offset the admissions.

We found nothing to criticise in the management of the present Trustees. The Superintendent, Mr. E. Carl Bank, though a young man, has had ten years' experience in the excellent schools at Lansing, Mich., and at Philadelphia, seems to understand the best methods for reforming the boys committed to his charge, and is thoroughly painstaking in his work.

This investigation ending, as it did, in a complete vindication of our methods and management, has had the effect of giving us such a standing with the Legislature and the public that we have seemed to have their confidence from that time until the present.

That committee not only saw that our requests for appropriations were reasonable, but (with the one exception of request to build a dam at our settling reservoir site) recommended *every item*, both for maintenance and improvements, besides urging the appropriation to purchase more land—a scheme which we have cherished, but had not felt that we could carry out at that time.

Our work with the boys has been very encouraging, and those to whom paroles have been granted have done well, without exception.

We have taken advantage of the law which permits us to return improper subjects to the committing courts in two cases (and have returned one to San Quentin), and the effect of such discipline has been very wholesome.

It gives me pleasure to say that the relations existing between the officers and the boys at the present time are very pleasant. The officers and employés have, almost without exception, taken a lively interest in all the affairs which tend to make life more pleasant and profitable for the boys, and in return the boys have shown a very commendable appreciation of all that has been done.

The outdoor athletics have tended much to promote the good feeling and general content during the summer, while reading, indoor games, and entertainments have kept time from hanging heavy upon us during the long winter evenings.

Our facilities for properly entertaining the boys in the winter have been very inadequate, both in the amount of room at our disposal and in the limited amount of reading matter.

Our library is composed entirely of books donated to the school by some of our friends, and I would suggest that we ask for enough money to start a library. After once getting started we could keep adding to the stock by purchases made from our current expense fund.

To be able to get the boys interested in good reading is a great help in our work, and for this reason a good library is very necessary. It is also essential to have more room to be used as reading or sitting rooms, so that each company can have a room by itself.

The boys have participated in many games and entertainments with the outside people, and have, with scarcely an exception, conducted themselves very commendably.

Another source, both of pleasure and profit, has been the private gardens which the boys have been allowed to have. These gardens have been very helpful in getting the boys interested in their Institution home, for they have furnished work for both hand and head, and have given to the boy a sure remuneration (for his labor) by his having full control of all the produce which he could raise.

HEALTH.

Concerning the health of the School I refer you to the report of the attending physician, whose suggestions and remarks are worthy your careful consideration.

I believe that the physician, as well as the nurse, is to be congratulated upon the success which has crowned his efforts in caring for the sick.

But one boy's death is really to be accounted to the school, for the other one was very sick when he was admitted, and lived only a few weeks.

SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

Our schools have been in session regularly each week of the year. As now arranged we have four school divisions, two being in session from 7:15 to 11 o'clock A. M., six days each week, while two are in session from 12:30 until 4:30 P. M., five days each week. Our schools have progressed very satisfactorily under the management of teachers who have acquired efficiency by practical work in the school-room before coming to us.

We are very much retarded in our school work by not having enough
2—PSI

rooms. As it is now, we have to use the same room for two school divisions, which creates much confusion and loss of valuable time. We are using for one school-room a part of our Trades building, which was designed as a shop for tinning and plumbing, and which is but poorly adapted to its present use.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Our military work has been kept up throughout the year, by daily exercises and drills, under the supervision of a competent instructor.

The setting-up exercises are held each morning between 6 and 6:20 o'clock, while the company and battalion drills are held from 4:45 to 5:15, five afternoons each week. Inspection of companies and their apartments is held each Sunday at 10:30 o'clock A. M.

The exercises and drills are having a good effect upon our boys, especially in the way of securing a courteous manner and a soldierly bearing.

TRADES.

Fair progress has been made along this line, but much remains undone, for lack of means to prosecute the work.

Our Tailoring department is furnishing employment for eighteen boys, who are not only learning a good trade, but are making all the clothing used by the boys.

Our Shoemaking and Harness department is now using eleven boys, but will soon be furnishing work for fifteen. For the past year and a half we have done all of our own repairing and made part of the shoes, and will soon be able to make all that we use. We have done nothing in the way of harness-making, except doing some repair work.

Our Carpentry department is working six boys, who are doing very nicely, and have saved to the State many hundreds of dollars in being able to do all the carpenter work done around the Institution. We are very much in need of some machinery for use in this department.

Our Printing department is hardly worthy of the name, on account of lack of funds to put in proper equipment, but we have been able to do quite an amount of the printing needed about the Institution. We now have nothing but a 7-in. by 11-in. "Jobber," and must needs have a good press and more type before we can claim anything for this department.

Our Laundry department is well equipped and working very satisfactorily. Sixteen boys are employed and are doing all the laundry work for the Institution.

Our Engineering department furnishes employment for nine boys, who are learning to do the various duties connected with their work.

Some of these boys have become skillful in handling the dynamos, and one boy has had sole charge of the lighting department every night

for the last five or six months, thus saving to the State the salary of one man, besides learning a good business for himself. Some of the boys have become quite proficient in steam-fitting and plumbing, some have become quite skillful at the forge, while others have learned to properly care for steam-boilers and the steam-heating equipment.

GENERAL WORK.

In our Bake-shop, Kitchens, Dining-rooms, etc., we are not only teaching the boys to be bakers, cooks, and waiters, but are also teaching them habits of industry and cleanliness, which cannot help being of much service to them in after life.

In all the departments we strive to make the work instructive as well as productive, and aim to hold boys at the work which can be of no particular value to them in after life only so long as circumstances seem to justify.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

In this department the opportunities for making a good showing on paper have been hampered by the unimproved condition of our farm. We were fortunate in selecting horses and equipments which have served our purpose admirably. The first year we raised nearly enough hay to supply all our needs, besides raising some oats for our horses. The work done in making permanent improvements on our farm has been extensive, and is rapidly showing its effects in the productiveness and ease with which the work is carried on. During the past year a great amount of leveling has been done in the gulches where the ground had been thrown up in early days by the miners, and this has increased the amount of tillable land and given us the use of the most fertile part of the farm. This year we have prepared about five acres of this ground, and it has already paid for the labor in the two crops of potatoes which we have raised upon it. There is still much work to be done in leveling, clearing off the brush, draining, digging irrigating ditches, fencing, etc.

THE DAIRY.

This is one of the attractive and interesting, as well as productive, features of the Agricultural department.

The purchase of the thoroughbred Holstein-Friesian cows and bull has proved a wise investment. We have bought in all six full-blooded cows and one bull. We have already sold one bull calf for \$50, when about ten months old, and one heifer has been producing milk for five months and has already proven that she is a great milk-producer. Our herd of twenty cows produced 14,488 gallons of milk during the twelve months ending April 30, 1896. We keep a record in pounds of the amount of milk each cow gives each day, and by these means determine whether a cow is a profitable one to keep or not. Our records already

show that the dairy is one of the most profitable departments. If we could have more land, so that we could keep more cows, and make at least a part of our butter, we could then start a dairy school, which would not only prove an investment which would bring immediate returns, but it would be one of the best industries which could be taught many of our boys.

HORTICULTURE.

The Horticultural department has also made rapid strides. The orchard of twenty acres, which was put out two years ago, is, for the most part, very thrifty and bids fair to produce an abundance of fruit in due time. We have a vineyard which is set to the various varieties of table grapes, as well as to a few for raisins. Much labor has also been performed in this department in getting the ground ready for cultivation, while at the same time the tables have been quite well supplied with green vegetables.

The Landscape Gardening, which is an adjunct to the Horticultural department, has not progressed very rapidly, as most of the labor has been directed in the way of getting results which were of some immediate value to the School. We cannot produce the vegetables and various farm products and at the same time push the work of making walks, drives, and lawns, but can put in only our spare time in these directions.

THE LAW.

The law under which commitments are now made is not, in my opinion, for the best interest of the Institution or the State. As it now stands, the counties not only pay one half the expenses of each boy sent here, but they also pay their just proportion of the tax which supports the Institution. This extra burden upon the counties has had the effect of turning many boys loose to run the streets who were very much in need of restraint. In one case which came under my particular notice, the boy was released, after being pronounced a proper subject, but he subsequently committed an act which caused the loss of thousands of dollars' worth of property. It is true that the old law was open to abuse, but I am sure that laws can be framed which would protect, not only the boy, but also the Institution, and better subserve the State, than the present law.

I wish to recommend for your consideration changes in the law which will prevent the Institution from becoming an asylum for the weak or a hospital for chronic cases of disease.

The change which I suggested two years ago in regard to the desirability of making all commitments extend until the boy arrives at 21 years of age was not made. I cannot perhaps explain my reasons for desiring the change any clearer than to quote from my last report:

"As it now stands, a boy might be committed for any number of days,

months, or years, so long as it did not extend beyond his twenty-first birthday (Section 15). The welfare of the Institution and of its boys could be best promoted by having every child committed during his minority, thus giving us an opportunity to retain a control over him until he shall be old enough to have some discretion.

"The subject of a boy's reformation should, of course, be paramount to all others, but we should not lose sight of the fact that without the means and the inclination to labor, a good boy soon becomes a bad boy. It is therefore incumbent upon us to keep a boy in the School long enough to prepare him to go out into the world with such a knowledge of some vocation as will enable him to care for himself. If we cannot give him a trade, he should have, at least, a desire and love for toil, and an abiding faith in the efficacy of labor as a means of happiness and success.

"The time required to bring about this condition varies with the individual, and, in fact, with some it is but a condition which 'never is but always to be' attained. With boys of fair intelligence the results are very encouraging, though it sometimes takes years of patient study and work."

The average age of the boys committed during the last biennial period has been something over fifteen years. When boys are in need of special restraint at that age they surely require more than a few months in the School to bring about the desired result.

The law also needs changing so that the Board will have greater latitude in the manner of releasing boys from the School. At present we are often prevented from releasing a boy, simply because we can find no one who is willing to give bonds for his care. If the Board were to have the power to make arrangements which would not be so binding, the releasing of boys would be greatly facilitated.

PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS.

In the way of improvements our wants are many, especially so because we have not been able to make any expenditures along this line for the last two years.

To make the School self-supporting in furnishing all the grain, hay, vegetables, etc., we need more land, and I earnestly request that an effort be made to buy the Randall ranch, if satisfactory terms can be made.

If more land is purchased we will need to buy some more horses, cows, and farm tools.

We need a small appropriation for a piggery, so that we can properly care for our rapidly increasing herd of swine. This appropriation should be large enough to include the erection of an abattoir, so that we can slaughter our own stock.

The buildings for which we asked appropriations from the last Legislature ought certainly to be built next year. Besides the buildings asked for, I heartily approve of the suggestion made by your Honorable Board

to erect a Superintendent's cottage. The rooms now used by the Superintendent's family are sorely needed for the accommodations of officers who are now obliged to room outside the School.

We also need an ice-plant and refrigerating apparatus. At present our ice costs us from twenty to thirty dollars per ton, and it requires the closest economy to keep the expenditures for this necessity within any reasonable limit; not only this, but our meat costs us much more than it would if the contractor was not required to do the refrigerating and to furnish us meat just as wanted.

An appropriation is also needed to properly fence our property. The road fence now in use would be a disgrace upon any farm, and a number of cross fences are also needed.

Our cow-barn is not large enough to accommodate any more cows than we now have, and I would suggest that we secure enough money to excavate under the present building and put up a wall, and thus increase our stable room to just double its present capacity. We should also build a large hay and grain barn, so that all our products can be put under cover as soon as brought from the fields. A part of this barn could be used for housing the vegetables which are harvested each year.

In properly carrying on our horticultural work, we need a forcing-house with room enough to work during stormy weather. We also need some money to build walks and drives and further the work of improving our grounds.

In conclusion, I wish to acknowledge the kindness and many favors shown to me and to the Institution by so many citizens of the State—especially to our many friends in Amador County, who have ever tried to uphold and assist in this great work of uplifting and bettering the condition of the youth of California.

To all those who have contributed to our library and reading-room, and especially to Chaplain Drahms, of San Quentin, who has sent us a large part of the books in our library, I extend many thanks.

The officers and employés of the School are entitled to a very large share of the credit for the success which has been attained, and to them I wish to extend my thanks for their efforts to serve the best interests of the School under so many trying circumstances.

To the Governor and other State officials who have shown us many favors, and especially to you, gentlemen of the Board, who have given such wise counsel and have ever been such a source of encouragement, I wish to acknowledge my deep appreciation and to express to you my great desire to merit the confidence which you have imposed upon me.

With the hope that "He who doeth all things well" may guide us and help us to abundant success, I beg to subscribe myself,

Yours, very respectfully,

E. CARL BANK,
Superintendent.

REPORT OF SECRETARY.

PRESTON SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY,
WATERMAN, CAL., October 10, 1896. }

To the Honorable Board of Trustees of the Preston School of Industry:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit, herewith, for your consideration, my second biennial report: exhibiting in tabular form—

1. The cash receipts, from all sources, during the forty-sixth and forty-seventh fiscal years.
2. The cash disbursements during the forty-sixth and forty-seventh fiscal years.
3. The department issues, from the Commissary Department, during the forty-sixth and forty-seventh fiscal years.
4. The stock issues, from the Commissary Department, during the forty-sixth and forty-seventh fiscal years.
5. The status of our several appropriations on the 30th day of June, 1896.
6. An inventory taken on the 30th day of June, 1896.
7. A trial balance taken on the 30th day of June, 1896.
8. Certificate of Expert Accountant.

Very respectfully,

H. R. BERNARD,
Secretary.

REPORT OF PRESTON SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY.

TABLE No. 1.
Cash Receipts during the Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh Fiscal Years, ending June 30, 1896.

Months.	General Appropriation.		Sale of Produce and Supplies from Depart- ment.	Coin Found.
	Appropriation for Completion of Buildings," etc., \$145,000. (Act, Approved March 3, 1883.) Balance \$14,546.17, Forty- sixth, \$3,000.00; Total, \$49,546.17.	Appropriation for Maintenance during Forty- seventh Fiscal Year, \$50,000. (Act Approved March 28, 1885.)		
1894—July	\$1,773.78	\$2,971.27		
August	7,791.56	4,536.95		
September	8,219.28	1,466.22		
October	12,971.37	4,438.76		
November	798.72	1,461.56		
December	3,184.63	4,536.13		
1895—January	4,889.72	3,572.39		
February	520.79	2,404.94		
March	8,416.28	1,881.98		
April	2,989.45	8,972.22		
May	1,771.60	3,882.94		
June	2,438.40	6,566.08		
July	1,171.40	3,011.07		
August				
September	1,623.86	18.60	\$8,400.62	32.10
October	651.37		1,184.80	4.06
November			4,165.80	8.88
December	917.88		4,141.96	10.00
1896—January			4,101.80	11.80
February			2,187.83	7.65
March			4,232.89	5.25
April			4,009.17	3.96
May			3,581.92	10.80
June			4,241.88	6.15
Totals	\$60,408.38	\$49,381.80	\$43,548.26	\$233.89
				\$230.47
				\$10.00

TABLE No. 1—Continued.

Month.	Freight and Expressage Rebate.	Water Power (Sale of Surplus Water).	Sale of Stores from Comm. Department.	Overtime for Payment Claims.	Shoemaking Department (Rep. Work.)	Tailoring Dept.	Carpentering Dept.	Engineer's Dept.	Totals.
1894—July August September October November December									\$4,745 06
									12,328 61
		\$2 33							8,622 50
		3 60							17,438 70
		64							2,282 60
									7,612 91
1895—January February March April May June				\$3 36					8,414 75
		25							2,947 83
		7 36							10,304 49
		43							11,888 74
		4 12	\$9 00		3 24				5,847 25
									9,136 02
1896—July August September October November December					\$4 62	\$14 22	\$0 76		4,182 47
1898—January February March April May June									
Totals		\$18 98	\$41 50	\$111 52	\$54 84	\$52 25	\$115 00	\$0 50	\$154,197 83

REPORT OF PRESTON SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY.

TABLE No. 2.
Cash Disbursements during the Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh Fiscal Years, ending June 30, 1896.

Month.	Salaries.	Water-Power.	Permanent Improvement.	Labor.	Repairs.	Completing Administration Building.	Completing Trades School Building.	Completing Power-House and Tunnel.
1894 - July	\$1,762 86				\$15 00		\$11,014 62	\$216 00
August	1,020 21		800 88	\$463 18	37 36	\$1,532 60		697 86
September			605 13	313 27	61 17		37 34	1,412 98
October	1,048 83		645 76	341 69			8,158 27	152 00
November	1,200 00		1,180 66	45 60	42 48			1,251 62
December	1,223 83		1,255 72	43 75	19 80			1,786 08
1895			630 44				457 38	216 00
January	1,426 83		1,061 61	2 00	22 87			
February	5 00		1,250 78	38 50	66 47			
March	867 14		203 88	134 76	104 43		358 74	694 40
April	3,755 88		206 84		12 00			146 39
May	2,062 81		940 33	8 00	47 80			
June	2,067 24		176 42		22 95			
July	2,135 83		307 10	8 60	40 75			
August	2,141 91		72 26					
September	2,157 83		61 76					
October	2,217 83		6 61					
November	2,207 83		22 71					
December	2,236 08		14 86					
1896 - January	197 83		82 67					
February	325 84		40 87					
March	245 88		01					
April	308 26		169 06					
May	295 06		1 25					
June	2,186 88		84		1 61			
Totals	\$45,860 59	\$808 61	\$9,788 74	\$1,894 16	\$827 88	\$2,447 29	\$19,692 48	\$5,621 71

REPORT OF PRESTON SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY.

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TABLE No. 2—Continued.

Months.	Shelter Building.	Architect's Fees.	Pence.	Sewer.	Trustees' Expenses.	Supplies Commissary.	Contingency Fund (Deposit).	Medical Services.
1894—July		\$654 88	\$21 31	\$9 57	\$111 30	\$570 35	\$28 03	
August		346 63	349 95	150 11	111 95	476 81	74 20	
September						877 44	28 58	
October						218 63	24 32	
November						982 14	42 15	206 65
December						300 57	2 64	110 60
1895—January						64 55	22 10	37 07
February						990 88	1,429 20	116 83
March						92 26	57 23	143 62
April						165 25	22 07	68 00
May						64 86	46 81	51 25
June						56 86	3 121 31	11 25
July						22 00	2,126 02	
August						23 49	2,819 27	
September						92 20	2,811 33	154 27
October						42 35	82	6 75
November						67 20	2,658 03	6 00
December						35 10	3,183 94	14 75
1896—January						2,728 25	102 63	2 25
February						34 15	2,232 87	
March							2,447 18	27 10
April							1,805 71	3 75
May							1,822 61	6 75
June							2,084 42	16 75
Totals		\$887 44	\$1,004 83	\$534 46	\$296 83	\$1,201 54	\$40,781 85	\$918 25
							\$389 30	

REPORT OF PRESTON SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY.

TABLE No. 2—Continued.

Months.	Live Stock.	Stable.	Tools and Machinery.	Transportation of Inmates Discharged and Paroled.		Rents.	General Expense.*	Totals.
1894—July				\$32 20	\$188 38			\$381 90
	\$36 38	41 00						17,984 31
	776 18							4,062 12
		1 60		2,566 00				16,920 77
								2,889 24
								8,768 49
1895—January				50 68	824 87			\$105 13
	1324 71	20 25		2,238 35				340 32
	186 49			6 40				28 75
	170 50			6,152 00				884 39
	451 35	19 25		883 77				24 42
	358 92	38 50		527 75				340 91
May						\$40 00		390 94
	120 00	105 20						15,747 24
		100 02						8,333 25
								497 80
								289 98
								6,884 84
June								98 98
								5,867 94
								71 38
								103 88
								5,160 80
								5,613 73
August				11 12				22 24
				11 75				2,346 61
				18 50				13 89
				18 25				55 22
				16 00				5,841 68
				12 90				27 90
September					4 35			80 09
				20 75				23 71
				16 65				72 57
				11 75				182 78
				22 00				288 07
								4,860 18
Totals				\$5,823 48	\$586 07	\$18,887 52	\$90 00	\$4,108 01
								\$154,197 83

*Traveling expenses, freight and expressage, advertising, and miscellaneous expenses.

TABLE No. 8.
Exhibit of "Department" Issues, from Commissary Department, during the Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh Fiscal Years, ending June 30, 1896.

Month.	Superintendent's Residence—Current Expense.	Superintendent's Residence—Furniture and Fixtures.	Boys' Mess.	Officers' Mess.	Academic Department.	Hospital Department.	Commissary Department.
1894—July	\$41 73	\$18 85	\$32 63	\$169 96	\$224 10	\$3 66	\$1 21
August	65 80	.....	86 25	313 00	201 69	16 11	83
September	83 71	.....	221 89	311 64	282 63	74 21	1 00
October	116 25	.....	311 29	275 99	145 86	88 70	1 00
November	70 55	\$3 65	466 86	437 62	23 23	20 86	3 66
December	72 24	19 25	496 33	424 97	73 15	25 37	60
1895—January	84 51	.....	513 31	437 55	8 19	21 35	.....
February	83 24	94 85	630 13	498 61	86 40	66 49	.....
March	87 44	.....	640 81	436 38	292 58	29 32	.....
April	76 83	.....	670 65	519 92	158 59	51 68	.....
May	90 89	.....	623 36	438 76	139 66	62 84	.....
June	67 66	.....	593 81	396 19	23 15	44 13	.....
July	56 43	.....	677 64	440 26	8 24	109 18	.....
August	62 30	.....	609 26	418 67	13 07	33 22	.....
September	59 20	.....	588 24	426 86	13 04	42 10	.....
October	72 91	.....	632 10	374 18	16 64	66 53	.....
November	77 48	.....	625 77	391 36	7 20	61 89	.....
December	69 35	.....	565 42	407 65	4 06	53 00	.....
1896—January	62 59	.....	661 13	302 94	50 32	38 34	6 61
February	48 60	.....	694 38	398 01	5 07	68 16	.....
March	64 83	.....	598 59	331 03	9 00	96 28	40
April	63 11	.....	737 69	435 36	15 60	82 02	.....
May	61 44	.....	689 68	454 44	63 20	64 49	.....
Totals	\$1,688 39	\$215 40	\$12,478 29	\$2,235 32	\$1,266 59	\$1,902 78	\$15 21

REPORT OF PRESTON SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY.

TABLE No. 3—Continued.

Months.	Shoemaking Department.	Printing Department.	Boys' Department. (Supplies)*	Officers' Department.	Housekeeping Department.	Engineering Department.	Repairs.	Improvements.
1894—July			\$31 19	\$804 65†	\$14 54	\$27 48		
August			169 05		42 68	32 24		\$29 61
September			691 41		32 11	36 38		156 12
October			204 77		32 87	23 73		1,387 10
November			266 39	2 06	61 37	10 41		1,460 84
December			570 16	1 05				659 63
1895—January	\$4 62		529 96	2 62	17 70	66 94	\$9 61	608 66
February	9 25		728 70	66 60	8 71	86 37	32 00	749 36
March	16		1,043 47	1 24	12 18	13 31	15 47	433 36
April	—		621 07	2 72	28 66	46 63	12 00	267 38
May	49		403 91	48	14 90	483 86	6 26	216 63
June	15 00		564 36	3 00	12 27	282 89		141 62
July	18 60		786 46	2 07	10 21	99 68	40 76	267 12
August	18 25		\$212 47	622 25	24 97	299 03	22 66	48 25
September	80		319 31	1 68	23 32	531 47	28 90	65 12
October	—		162 80	486 85	42 14	14 73	16 46	387 26
November	18		174	192 21	58	12 26	11 04	261 51
December	124 06		176	197 71	2 40	10 67	154 61	551 75
1896—January	1 00		1 24	379 23	41	16 03	322 89	38 10
February	7 10		5 04	344 87	78	34 17	115 00	10 00
March	—		12	157 24	1 14	11 84	171 22	140 87
April	—		3 00	322 68	1 19	12 66	50 82	1 01
May	6 94		78	394 27	18	18 84	169 32	156 77
June	—		25	240 96	20 46	71 91	7 00	1 26
Totals	\$356 89		\$379 38	\$10,268 47	\$887 61	\$515 52	\$3,679 04	\$7,980 82

* Beds, bedding—other furnishings for boys' quarters and clothing.

† Furniture.
Note.—Issues charged to the various trades departments are for tools and machinery (not for material) used in manufacturing and instructing.

REPORT OF PRESTON SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY.

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TABLE No. 3—Continued.

REPORT OF PRESTON SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY.

TABLE No. 3—Continued.

Months.	Miscellaneous.	Officers' Rooms.	Offices (Supt. and Sect'y).	Distributing Tank.	Trustees' Rooms.	Trades School Building.	Power-House.	Shelter Building.	Totals.
1894—July	\$5 08			\$10 74		\$4 27		\$216 00	\$1,454 14
August				4 54	\$83 27			966 87	2,386 81
September	128 32			158 59				119 16	2,271 82
October	311 29	\$239 72							5,022 00
November	318 14	29 00	1 33						3,749 51
December	381 79	26 60	13 65						3,128 61
1895—January	363 21	29 52	7 03						3,072 68
February	383 07	224 30	125 98			19 25		160 16	4,180 21
March	164 27	3 12	33 86					121 79	51 18
April	448 66		24 64					34 40	3,713 43
May	188 63	55	2 00						3,633 96
June	88 06	8 41	6 46						4,995 64
July	75	235 17	7 82						2,962 45
August	112 98	5 45	1 79						2,892 96
September	427 00		12 86						3,023 58
October			4 80						3,034 88
November			9 61						3,157 19
December			69						2,679 86
1896—January	30 75		3 27						2,406 86
February	1 33		6 00						2,320 87
March			3 81						1,927 60
April	4 90		2 79						1,816 67
May	56		4 51						2,043 74
June		1 79	2 89						2,261 08
Totals	\$3,370 69	\$863 53	\$449 54	\$83 27	\$23 52	\$272 54	\$1,684 28	\$610 81	\$70,587 45

TABLE No. 4.
Exhibit of Stock Issued from Commissary Department during the Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh Fiscal Years, ending June 30, 1896.

Months.	Subsistence.	Fuel.	Lime and Cement.	Lumber.	Garden Seeds.	Forage.*	Leather and Findings.	Furniture.
1894—July	\$202 45	\$15 00	\$216 00	\$700 40	\$15 35	\$24 72	\$2 07	
August	310 40	.....	404 05	274 19	68 81	77 95	\$69 70	
September	389 67	16 00	63 00	343 70	1 50	2 50	283 31	
October	618 47	26 91	432 00	265 88	1,184 89	60	136 66	
November	611 36	60 00	673 80	106 95	73 73	135 80	15 00	
December	731 91	260 00	216 00	81 72	98 52	27 10	67 63	
1895—January	880 65	306 00	432 00	193 62	7 73	3 75	414 90	
February	947 71	158 10	.....	394 86	46 47	102 20	391 75	
March	1,109 13	90 00	217 54	118 73	36 30	82 59	8 08	
April	1,089 94	186 96	216 00	244 21	69 92	197 10	30 00	
May	1,209 10	229 56	.....	.....	56 43	82 38	2 50	
June	1,062 30	136 75	.....	.....	63 89	100 45	398 69	
July	940 18	16 23	261 12	6 04	40	20 80	.....
August	1,098 55	210 11	2 00	117 19	49 60	149 45	.....
September	1,016 26	603 97	.....	101 83	.....	49 76	7 75	26 76
October	1,000 73	127 62	51 60	60 79	.....	471 28	243 85	.....
November	1,043 98	18 00	.....	166 08	.....	357 27	2 50	.....
December	1,074 31	214 16	61 60	46 65	.....	61 02	132 05	.....
1896—January	1,024 91	350 79	.....	68 01	.....	84 18	104 70	.....
February	893 84	108 90	.....	141 61	.....	61 30	80 15	.....
March	1,020 32	217 20	.....	62 50	.....	105 74	14 75	.....
April	968 97	86 95	.....	128 76	.....	100 78	97 25	.....
May	1,210 24	188 73	67 00	.....	68 07	53 55	.....
June	1,176 86	.....	.....	.....	1,009 64	19 00	.....
Totals	\$21,526 40	\$3,570 83	\$3,442 71	\$3,489 80	\$212 20	\$4,952 27	\$1,675 87	\$1,845 88

* Most of this forage was received from Agricultural Department.

REPORT OF PRESTON SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY.

TABLE No. 4—Continued.

Months.	Live Stock.	Soap, Starch, Etc.	Miscellaneous.	Hats, Caps, Buttons, and Overalls.	Brooms and Brushes.	Crockery.	Boots and Shoes.	Stationery and Books (School).		
								\$13 77	\$4 94	\$6 07	$3 61
1894—July										
August	3 97	32 98	142 31	10 13	7 38			\$10 70		18 64
September	5 88	213 73	162 76	27 40	8 14			\$24 70		202 40
October	4 86	887 76	106 46	16 88	19 38			\$64 66		84 22
November	5 87	391 92	187 79	14 26	39 73			\$37 80		147 41
December	27 14	44 74	353 24	28 91	29 37			\$112 05		43 79
January	1 41	173 81	172 38	20 86	46 69			\$106 75		76 86
February	20 56	131 19	162 88	16 65	29 61			\$41 80		79 21
March	109 64	94 57	23 22		39 66			\$70 60		48 61
April		216 71	82 48	20 35				\$62 85		301 85
May		118 19	84 69	10 48	25 38			\$88 65		63 02
June		52 21	61 45	25 98	31 22			\$183 50		98 71
July		\$16 75	17 96	625 81	70 60	8 93	16 40	\$90 75		21 64
August		28 84	296 55	69 83	32 40	18 27		47 45		12 42
September		31 14	147 08	27 99	23 93	3 02		49 75		18 68
October		34 86	274 94	20 86	19 48	10 02		10 72		18 88
November		16 80	63 66	19 48	11 43	15 67		23 70		32 60
December		30 26	280 88	44 37	12 36	6 87		32 40		12 10
1896—January	10 08	38 66	87 98	64 48	13 44	12 62		27 26		7 79
February		27 45	113 46	34 66	14 98	5 30		31 95		61 24
March	34 47	42 75	18 68	5 70	17 18			17 55		10 71
April	35 08	108 76	26 66	12 27	6 46			43 20		12 74
May	25 98	26 83	63 38	17 75	8 96			93 10		21 47
June	40 01	23 32	16 89	19 17	6 98			34 20		64 80
Totals	\$42 63	\$446 80	\$4,390 47	\$2,019 93	\$411 90	\$429 81		\$1,242 40		\$1,388 05

REPORT OF PRESTON SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY.

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TABLE No. 4—Continued.

Months.	Paints, Oils, Etc.	Dry Goods.*	Cloth, Boys' Uniform and Civilians.	Hardware "A" and "B."	Underwear.	Drugs and Medicines.	Totals.
1894—July	\$4 55	\$7 42	\$51 27			\$6 06	\$604 00
August	4 10	38 66	502 43			3 65	2,377 33
September	24 68	92 11	234 70			11 00	1,813 00
October	31 85	105 50		1,309 29		183 42	5,612 00
November	20 19	78 13	101 26	840 94		76 39	3,748 15
December	24 41	241 03	62 73	732 09		3 125	3,125 21
1895—January	40 25	78 38	120 52	261 05		24 17	3,072 68
February	68 95	258 22	150 86	1,002 24		4,161 85	
March	124 45	337 21	102 28	638 12		23 74	
April	47 82	140 81	156 57	475 46		50 70	
May	19 92	68 56	104 66	576 43		30 30	
June	21 29	86 58	153 08	494 34		28 47	
July	5 05	100 58	52 80	242 43		41 07	
August	6 26	186 93	291 73	237 13		26 63	
September	18 13	165 75	60 03	621 62		87 25	
October	42 59	159 18	58 33	420 51		27 79	
November	12 27	169 64		19 66		33 79	
December	134 60	42 95	58 76	100 42		62 87	
1896—January	54 83	120 82	59 50	137 48		35 80	
February	3 71	127 93	60 77	132 94		2,408 91	
March	14 98	57 03	48 77	103 91		1 61	
April	25 77	144 16	58 65	158 93		38 49	
May	38 38	108 96	59 08	217 66		27 41	
June	4 38	43 79	329 75	38 55		5 59	
Totals	\$792 35	\$2,910 33	\$2,131 00	\$9,406 09		\$107 63	\$67,452 93

*Bed linens, toweling, ticking, etc.

TABLE No. 5.

Exhibit showing Financial Condition June 30, 1896.

GENERAL FUND.	
<i>General appropriation for forty-fifth fiscal year. (Act approved March 25, 1893)</i>	\$35,000 00
Balance July 1, 1894	\$14,546 17
Contra:	
Disbursed for support	14,546 17
No balance.	
<i>Appropriation for maintenance forty-sixth fiscal year. (Act approved March 25, 1893)</i>	\$35,000 00
Contra :	
Disbursed for support	34,835 73
Balance (unavailable) reverting to State Treasury	\$164 27
<i>Appropriation for maintenance forty-seventh fiscal year. (Act approved March 28, 1895)</i>	\$50,000 00
Contra :	
Disbursed for support	43,548 25
Claims unpaid :	
May claims for supplies	\$1,942 17
June claims for salaries	2,186 58
June claims for supplies	2,231 59
Total	6,360 34
Sum total	49,908 59
Balance available for support forty-eighth fiscal year	\$91 41
<i>Appropriation for maintenance forty-eighth fiscal year</i>	50,000 00
SPECIAL APPROPRIATION.	
<i>Appropriation for completion buildings etc. (Act approved March 3, 1893)</i>	\$145,000 00
Balance available July 1, 1894	\$61,121 68
Contra :	
Disbursed for building and equipment	60,408 38
May claims unpaid	359 20
Total	60,767 58
Balance available for building purposes	354 10
CONTINGENCY FUND.	
Cash on hand July 1, 1894	\$10 01
Cash receipts forty-sixth and forty-seventh fiscal years	850 90
Total	\$860 91
Contra:	
Cash disbursed for sundry purposes	332 00
Cash on hand June 30, 1896	528 91
Total available for all purposes June 30, 1896	\$50,974 42

TABLE No. 6.

Inventory taken June 30, 1896.

Main Administration Building	\$153,341 14	
Horse stable	3,795 00	
Cow-barn	3,597 00	
		\$160,733 14
Trades School Building	27,173 43	
Power-house and tunnel	5,647 41	
"Shelter" Building (tool-house)	687 44	
Water-power (water-rights, ditches, reservoir, engineering, etc.)	63,339 51	
Real estate	6,900 00	
Fences	1,126 26	
Orchard (cost of trees)	321 35	
Sewer system	1,206 00	
Permanent improvement (cost to date)	23,237 16	
Fixtures in Administration Building*	4,452 80	
		\$294,824 50
DEPARTMENT INVENTORY.		
Superintendent's Department (current expense)	\$298 27	
Superintendent's Department (residence)	2,214 69	
Offices (furniture, fixtures, etc.)	688 42	
Officers' rooms	2,502 24	
Officers' mess	475 37	
Trustees' rooms	666 82	
Boys' mess	489 06	
Boys' Department (supplies)	2,708 53	
Housekeeping Department	783 27	
Academic Department	550 47	
Library Department	173 16	
Hospital Department	411 48	
Commissary Department	88 55	
Photographic Department	42 91	
Agricultural Department	5,252 80	
Horticultural Department	89 90	
Laundry Department	78 26	
Bakery Department	269 62	
Carpentering Department	249 28	
Tailoring Department	495 39	
Printing Department	476 00	
Engineer's Department	1,286 85	
Miscellaneous Department	110 00	
Bandmaster's Department	392 60	
Stock in Commissary Department	1,835 73	
		22,629 67
MACHINERY.		
1 steam boiler	\$500 00	
1 43,000-gal. "Hyatt" filter	600 00	
3 Pelton water-wheels, connections, shafting, belting, etc.	5,696 65	
2 Westinghouse dynamos, switch-board, instruments, and mains	3,700 39	
1 Troy washer, 1 Troy mangle, 1 Troy wringer, 1 Troy drier, belting, and steam connections	2,084 00	
		12,581 04
Total		\$330,085 21

* Electrical fixtures, hose reels and hose, screens and wire guards, window shades.

TABLE No. 7.

Trial Balance from the Books of the Preston School of Industry, taken July 1, 1886.

Fol.	Account.	Dr.	Cr.
2	Salary	\$58,445 16	
6	Traveling expense	3,564 99	
14	Freight and expressage	721 13	
18	Advertising	1,106 10	
21	General appropriation (old)		\$160,000 00
23	Appropriation for completing building		144,286 70
24	State Treasurer	6,451 75	
25	General appropriation (forty-seventh fiscal year)		50,000 00
26	Appropriation for maintenance (forty-fifth and forty-sixth fiscal years)		69,835 73
28	Maintenance	850 11	
33	Miscellaneous expense	4,599 81	
38	Real estate	6,900 00	
40	Water-power	60,796 11	
43	Permanent improvement	23,237 16	
46	Labor	1,728 03	
51	Hugh P. Cox, night watch		50 00
52	Repairs	939 00	
54	Main Administration Building	154,648 16	
55	Trades School Building	26,137 34	
55	"Shelter" Building	687 44	
56	Hothouse	77 27	
56	Power-house and tunnel	5,597 41	
58	Architect's fees	8,596 05	
60	Rents	263 50	
61	Fence	1,126 28	
72	Sewer	1,206 00	
79	William Woolsey, Ione		274 18
83	B. Isaacs & Bro., Ione		179 61
86	Trustees' expense	2,416 89	
87	H. R. Bernard, Secretary		100 00
89	E. Carl Bank, Superintendent		549 28
93	John MacLean, gardener		75 00
98	State Prison at Folsom		1,228 73
101	J. Kelly, Ione		28 90
110	M. E. Fassett, Ione	4 00	
111	G. F. Wood, Assistant Superintendent		112 20
112	W. R. Eckart, M.E., Consulting Engineer		50 00
113	Joseph Sibole, farmer		67 75
115	Mrs. Mary Bow, nurse		40 00
116	Frank Dunlap, laborer		45 00
117	H. Harris, Captain Co. B		65 00
118	John Loskill, teamster		35 00
119	Percy Mace, commissary		75 00
120	Caleb Bonham, ditch-tender		40 25
121	Miss Mattie Hill, cook, officers' mess		40 00
122	Mrs. C. W. Swain, matron		30 00
123	Miss Mary E. Orr, matron		30 00
124	Arthur F. Adams, bandmaster		55 10
125	Mrs. E. Carl Bank, chief matron		11 00
126	Joseph Kidd, assistant farmer		40 00
127	J. S. Phillips, watchman		69 50
128	Mrs. A. S. Power, matron		22 00
129	Mrs. E. C. Snapp, matron		30 00
129	Miss M. Edith Traner, matron		25 00
130	Miss Ida Hill, matron		30 00
131	Geo. Folger, stockman		54 55
132	Albert Heeth, Jr., tailor		65 00
133	Mrs. C. T. Bartlett, teacher		35 00
134	K. B. Piper, teacher		75 00
135	Mrs. C. L. Anderson, cook, boys' mess		30 00
136	Miss Mary Loskill, baker		30 00
137	Wm. S. Williams, teacher		75 00
137	Geo. H. Dunlap, assistant electrician		50 00
138	John H. Sharman, shoemaker		68 50
138	Lewis Lamb, carpenter		77 20
139	James L. Small, D.D.S., Ione		27 00

TABLE No. 7—Continued.

Fol.	Account.	Dr.	Cr.
139	Miss Gladys McCauley, matron		\$30 00
140	Charles Joses, teamster		45 00
140	G. L. Thunen, electrician		75 00
141	Raphael M. Blair, military instructor		75 00
141	Carlton Bartlett, printer		50 00
142	Commissary	\$1,885 78	
144	Superintendent's residence, current expenses	1,725 30	
145	Superintendent's residence, furniture and fixtures	1,859 23	
146	Offices, Superintendent's and Secretary's	690 92	
147	Boys' mess	12,637 37	
148	Officers' mess	10,468 08	
150	Commissary Department	80 53	
151	Library Department	119 95	
152	Photographic gallery	83 35	
154	Engineer's Department	3,870 17	
155	Profit and loss, in Commissary Department	6 83	
155	Carpentry Department	636 00	
156	Hospital Department	1,384 31	
156	Laundry Department	687 91	
157	Tailoring Department	804 11	
158	Horticultural Department	2,011 75	
158	Academic Department	1,206 59	
159	Shoemaking Department	302 40	
159	Bakery Department	460 80	
160	Trustees' rooms	478 22	
160	Officers' rooms	863 53	
160	Distributing tank	93 27	
161	Miscellaneous Department	4,056 03	
162	Boys' Department (supplies)	11,869 51	
163	Agricultural Department	1,702 71	
163	Printing Department	379 38	
164	Housekeeping Department	875 43	
164	Officers' Department (supplies)	935 16	
197	"Contingency" Fund	528 91	
206	Medical services	550 50	
210	Live Stock Department	2,137 34	
211	Stable	741 84	
218	Tools and machinery	13,437 38	
233	J. W. Sibole, Sr., Ione	3 50	
239	John Joses, Ione	3 00	
241	Sacramento Glove Factory, Sacramento		4 00
241	James McMurry, Ione		3 75
245	Rev. G. H. Bigelow, Chaplain altern.		10 00
247	Hall, Luhrs & Co., Sacramento		20 00
248	Profit and loss (coin found)		10 00
248	Transportation of inmates (discharged and paroled)	24 35	
248	McComb & Ives, Ione	4 44	
249	L. & M. Alexander & Bro., San Francisco		40
249	Holbrook, Merrill & Stetson, San Francisco		7 00
250	Joseph Foster, Camanche		2 25
253	Sacramento Coal Co.		51 73
253	Rev. D. W. Chilson, Ione		5 00
254	J. H. McKie, Ione		49 10
255	Jasper Johnson, Ione		4 05
255	Rev. S. C. Scott, Chaplain		5 00
255	Rev. J. J. Gleason, Chaplain		10 00
257	H. A. McCall, San Francisco		5 00
257	"San Francisco Journal of Commerce," San Francisco		20 00
257	"The Amador Record," Sutter Creek		12 00
257	Bates & Suydam, San Francisco		20 00
257	B. Pasquale & Sons, San Francisco		48 00
279	Whittaker & Ray Co., San Francisco		35 01
281	Miller, Sloss & Scott, San Francisco		49 18
285	Getz Bros. & Co., San Francisco		90 74
287	Amador County Roller Flour Mills, Ione		294 21
291	J. D. Perkins & Son, Ione		23 05
294	A. L. Adams, M.D., Ione	5 30	59 00
296	A. Nichols, Ione		9 70
297	Mrs. John Hartmann, Ione		4 45
298	Mrs. I. B. Gregory, Ione		

REPORT OF PRESTON SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY.

TABLE No. 7—Continued.

FOL.	Account.	Dr.	Cr.
298	Jud C. Jones, Ione		\$6 10
299	Wasserman, Davis & Co., Sacramento		49 50
300	Daniel Stewart, Ione		533 09
254	A. Camineti, Jackson	\$67 00	
301	Engineering and surveying	2,485 90	
306	Sacramento Publishing Co., Sacramento		36 00
312	Special deficiency appropriation		21,336 16
313	John Muldoon, Ione		45 00
314	Legal expense	1,340 00	
321	H. Levi & Co., San Francisco	4 14	
321	H. Levi & Co., San Francisco		291 02
323	Ione Coal and Iron Co., Ione		249 25
325	H. S. Crocker Co., San Francisco		97 81
325	Christianson & Co., Sacramento		62 94
326	Stoll & Van Bergen, San Francisco		65 25
327	Kimball & Upson, Sacramento		20 25
328	American Union Fish Co., San Francisco		16 20
328	Sacramento Glass and Crockery Co., Sacramento		15 24
330	San José Woolen Mill Co., San José		172 88
330	Whitaker & Waddell, Ione		615 04
331	G. J. Yager, Ione		12 50
331	Sullivan-Kelly Co., Sacramento		32 50
333	Baker & Hamilton, San Francisco		199 88
333	Newman & Bagley, Ione		29 18
334	D. Dierssen Co., Sacramento		89 97
334	Fred Kolliker, Sacramento		39 43
350	L. J. Maddux (Trustee)		6 50
351	E. M. Preston (Trustee)		18 35
351	Fayette Mace (Trustee)		16 50
358	H. T. Holmes Lime Co., San Francisco	30 75	
359	J. M. Litchfield & Co., San Francisco		251 25
360	Troy Laundry Machinery Co., San Francisco		17 00
360	John Breuner, Sacramento		30 00
Totals		\$453,598 59	\$453,598 59

CERTIFICATE OF EXPERT ACCOUNTANT.

PRESTON SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY,
WATERMAN, CAL., September 3, 1896. }

I hereby certify that I have examined the official books of the Preston School of Industry, consisting of the regular books of the School and the books of the "Cadets' Cash," and find the same correct.

I also certify that the Secretary, H. R. Bernard, has kept the accounts of said books in such a manner as to exhibit clearly all the financial transactions during the forty-sixth and forty-seventh fiscal years; and I further certify that I have found vouchers, properly numbered and filed, for all cash disbursements for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed:) L. WADHAM,
Expert Accountant for the State Board of Prison Directors.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN.

WATERMAN, CAL., August 1, 1896.

To the Honorable Board of Trustees of the Preston School of Industry:

GENTLEMEN: I herewith submit the following, as my first report, for your consideration.

We have had a great number of hospital inmates for the last year. This, however, is not to be wondered at, when we take into consideration the character of the boys who have been committed to our Institution, the great majority of them having been exposed to all kinds of contamination prior to their commitment.

This Institution has been very fortunate in not having any contagious disease become epidemic, although at several times it has been threatened; but, from good and prompt management on the part of the Superintendent, and the vigilance of the Matron of the hospital, such epidemics have been happily averted.

We have had a rapidly increasing number of inmates, and sickness in its various forms has steadily increased in proportion.

We have had a few cases of incipient phthisis, which we think have been benefited by enforced regularity of habits, good food, and sanitary surroundings. A few cases of epilepsy and chorea have had attention. We have had three cases of scarlet fever, which required great vigilance on the part of the hospital management, with the full and untiring assistance of the Superintendent and Matron, to prevent the same becoming epidemic. Had it not been immediately quarantined, there is no telling the havoc that might have been wrought. Typhoid fever, also, at one time menaced the Institution by a threatened epidemic. We have at this time no place for isolating such cases, it is worth your honorable body to note.

We have had epidemic influenza and tonsilitis, a great number of cases of bilious malarial fevers, and several cases of pneumonia. We have also had quite a number of fractures, bruises, abscesses, and contusions, with fair recovery in each case.

We have had only two deaths since the opening of the Institution, and none this year. This we consider a remarkably low death-rate, for many of the boys are in a very bad condition when received, owing to their vicious habits and general dissipation, which as a rule has been their practice prior to commitment.

One death was due to an accidental burn, resulting in intestinal ulceration, and one was caused by pulmonary congestion—was sick when he entered the School. Each was accorded decent interment on the grounds of the Institution, and their resting-places were properly marked; so that, if in the future their parents or friends so desire, they may be removed to other places for burial.

The sanitary condition of the Preston School of Industry is good. Cleanliness prevails throughout the entire Institution, from basement to garret.

The bathing facilities are unsurpassed and the regular bathing, as a sanitary measure, is rigidly enforced.

The drinking water is conveyed by a pipe from a spring to the Administration building, and its source is free from any possible contamination; being protected by a fence, a screen over the surface of the water, shaded by a roof, and properly ditched above the spring to prevent surface water from flowing into the spring. The Board and Superintendent are entitled to great praise for their efforts to supply the Institution with pure water.

We know the Board recognizes the fact that we should have a separate hospital building, for as we are now situated, using one of the dormitories for a hospital, with every other dormitory and room in the main Administration building full, we have no place for the isolation of any contagious disease; and, as we receive boys from all parts of the State, we are in imminent danger of having some contagious or infectious disease brought directly into the main building, and thereby expose all the officers, attendants, and inmates to said contagion or infection, and we deem it a matter of great importance that the State should endeavor to protect those whom they are trying to reform, and their necessary attendants, from all source of disease contamination. I hope that the Board will pardon me for referring to this defect or danger from which the Institution now suffers for the want of a separate hospital building, for I know they are powerless to improve or avert; but, realizing the danger to which our Institution is daily exposed, I cannot refrain from asking the Board to bring this matter before the authorities of our State, so that, if it is possible, some fund may be appropriated for meeting this emergency, and build for this benevolent institution a suitable and separate hospital building, wherein all contagious and infectious diseases may be promptly quarantined and treated.

We cannot close our remarks without thanking all the officers of the Institution for their universal kindness and courtesy shown this department, and for the care and favors to all the boys of the School, when suffering the least indisposition.

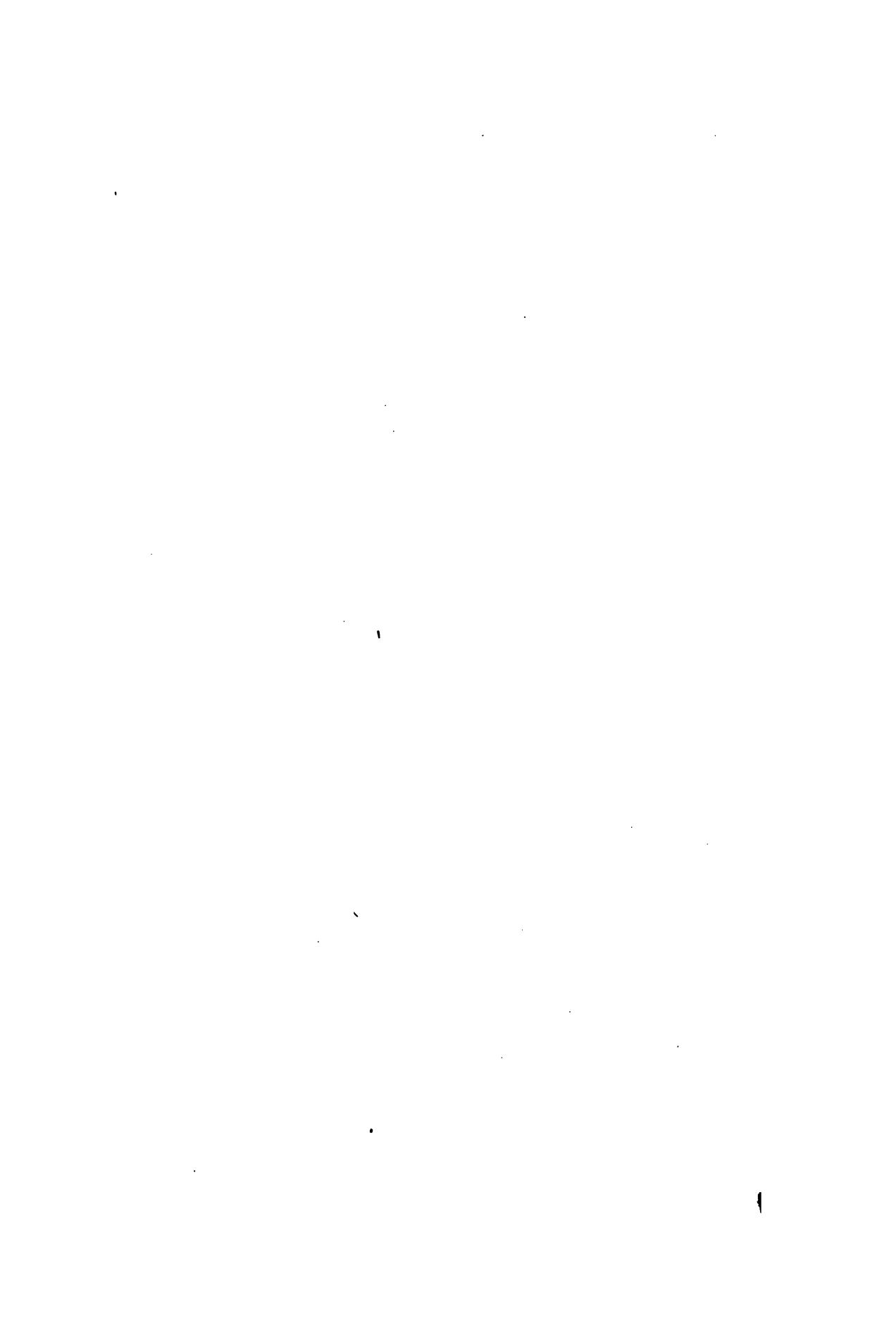
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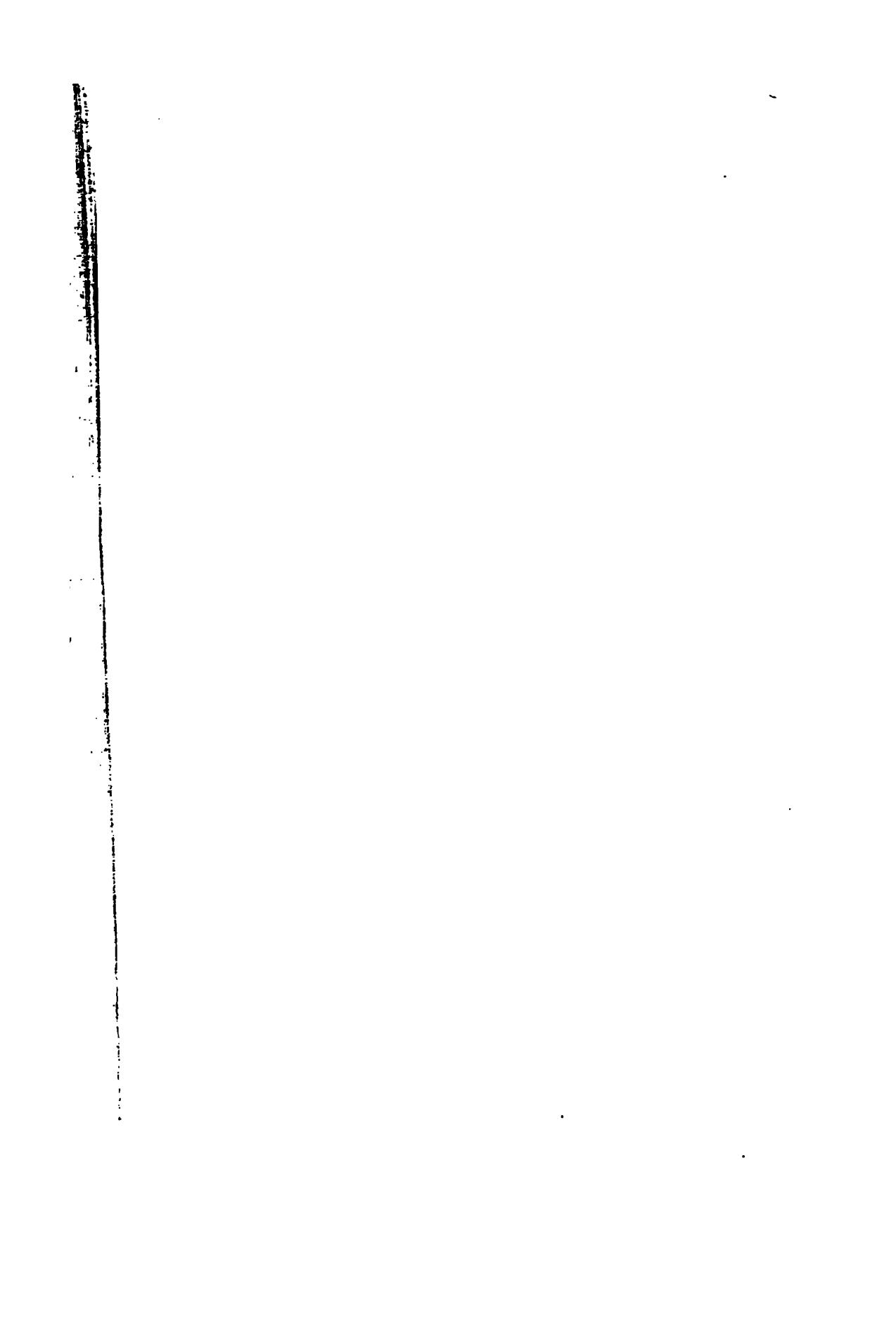
A. L. ADAMS, M.D.,
Physician to the Preston School of Industry.





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